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EXAMINER
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BEFORE THE BOARD OF PATENT APPEALS
AND INTERFERENCES

Paper No. 26

Application Number: 08/818,185
Filing Date: March 14, 1997
Appellant(s): SCHNIER, RANDALL R.

Scott Stinerbruner
For Appellant

EXAMINER'S ANSWER

This is in response to the appeal brief filed 4/23/02.

(1) Real Party in Interest

A statement identifying the real party in interest is contained in the brief.

A statement identifying the related appeals and interferences which will directly affect or be directly affected by or have a bearing on the decision in the pending appeal is contained in the brief.

(2) Related Appeals and Interferences

The brief does not contain a statement identifying the related appeals and interferences which will directly affect or be directly affected by or have a bearing on the decision in the pending appeal is contained in the brief. Therefore, it is presumed that there are none. The Board, however, may exercise its discretion to require an explicit statement as to the existence of any related appeals and interferences.

(3) Status of Claims

The statement of the status of the claims contained in the brief is correct.

(4) Status of Amendments After Final

The appellant's statement of the status of amendments after final rejection contained in the brief is correct.

(5) Summary of Invention

The summary of invention contained in the brief is correct.

(6) Issues

The appellant's statement of the issues in the brief is correct.

(7)   Grouping of Claims

Appellant's brief includes a statement that claims grouping standing or falling

together:

Group I: claims 1-9,11 and 13-32

Group II: claims 33-36 and 39

(8)   Claims Appealed

The copy of the appealed claims contained in the Appendix to the brief is correct.

(9)   Prior Art of Record

| 6,009,464 | HAMILTON et al | 9-1995 |
| 5,793,365 | TANG et al | 8-1998 |

Kessler et al, "JavaOne'96 Presentations", www.javasoft.com/javaone/javaone96/pres/,

pp1-23.

(10)   Grounds of Rejection

1.   The following ground(s) of rejection are applicable to the appealed claims:

Claims 1-4,6,7,9,11,15-32 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103 as being obvious over

Hamilton et al [Hamilton 6,009,464] in view of Kessler et al [JavaOne, Remote object for

Java] and Official Notice as evidences by Cheng et al [5873092], Phillips et al

[6151637].

2.   As per claims 1,7,21,28 Hamilton discloses the invention claim 1 substantially as

claimed, an apparatus comprising at least one processor [Hamilton Fig 1]; a memory

coupled to the at least on processor [Hamilton Fig 1]; a computer program (i.e.:Java)

residing in memory [Hamilton Fig 2], said computer program enabling client object-

server object interaction for an client object located on a (Zero-install) Client [Hamilton

col 3 lines 2-5], said client object-server object interaction being enabled by delivering

an object reference for an naming context object to said (Zero-install) client after said

zero install client has contacted said computer program [Hamilton col 4 lines 50-67, col

6 line 65-col 7 line 6-24,38-59, col 9 lines 55-65]. Examiner takes an Official Notice that

the Naming Context Object is located on the object name server and well-known in the

art [see Cheng et, Phillips et al].

Hamilton did not expressly disclose the network client as Zero-install Client.

Kessler discloses a client-server system using a new Java version including the Zero-

install Client wherein the client browser interacts to server by applet, using ORB naming

service to obtain object reference [Kessler pages 13-21].

It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the

invention was made to applied the Java updated version with the Zero-install Client as

taught by Kessler into the Hamilton's system in order to improve the client-server

communication. Doing so would provide quickly and efficient process using the Java

ORB downloaded the needed information (stub class for IDL object reference, protocol)

to a client machine to form a Zero-install Client. Modifying Hamilton with Kessler merely

keeps Hamilton current with the progress of Java (i.e.: update new version)

Claims 7,21,28,33 and 34 fails to teach or define above or beyond claim 1 and rejected for reason set forth above.

3.   As per claims 2 and 15, Kessler disclose the computer program comprises a web browser or Java-enable web browser [Kessler page 13]

4.   As per claim 3, Kessler discloses said contact with computer program is accomplished by a web browser located on said zero install client [Kessler pages 13-19].

5.   As per claim 4, Hamilton discloses object reference is stored in a web server directory [Hamilton col 7 lines 29-37]

6.   As per claims 6 and 9, Hamilton discloses a root naming context object as an inherent feature of naming context object on network name server [Hamilton Fig 13]

7.   As per claim 11, Kessler discloses contact with server system is accomplished by a web browser executing on client system and wherein the step of downloading said object reference comprises downloading by a web server application [Kessler pages 13-21].

8.   As per claim 16, Kessler discloses Java-enable web browser containing a COBRA compliant Java Object Request Broker [Kessler pages 13-21].

9.   As per claim 17, Kessler discloses server system includes a local service application and the step of downloading the object reference is performed by a web server application in server system [Kessler pages 13-21].

10.   As per claim 18, Kessler discloses Web server includes a name object server [Kessler pages 13-19].

11.   As per claim 19, Kessler discloses downloading an applet from web server to

web browser and running applet on web browser; downloading an object request broker

from web server [Kessler pages 13-21].

12.   As per claim 20, Kessler discloses downloading the class of the object request

broker from web server [Kessler pages 13-21].

13.   As per claims 22,23,29-31 Kessler discloses signal bearing media as

transmission media, recordable media or Internet as inherent feature of client-server

network [Kessler pages 13-19].

14.   As per claims 24-27 fail to teach a define above or beyond claims 2-6.

15.   As per claim 32, Kessler discloses web server having access to said object

reference [Kessler pages 13-21].

16.   Claims 5,8,33-36 and 39 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103 as being obvious

over Hamilton et al [Hamilton 6,009,464] in view of Kessler et al [JavaOne, Remote

object for Java] and further in view of Tang et al [Tang 5,793,365]

17.   As per claims 33,34 Hamilton-Kessler disclose an apparatus comprising at least

one processor; a memory coupled to the at least one processor; a server system

comprising a) at least one object server, said at least one object server including a

naming context object [Hamilton Fig 1-2, col 4 lines 50-67, col 6 line 65-col 7 line 24,38-

59, col 9 lines 55-65];

        Hamilton-Kessler also disclose the b) a web server, said web server having

access to a object reference for said naming context object, wherein said web server

downloads said object reference to a web browser when said object reference is

requested by said web browser.

However Hamilton-Kessler did not detail the object reference as a stringified

object reference. The stringified object reference is well-known feature of ORB. A skilled

artisan would have looked to the ORB art to improve the enabling access between client

and server on Internet and found Tang teaching. Tang discloses a method for enabling

access on client-server system on Internet using ORB converts between strings (i.e.:

stringified object reference) and object reference [Tang col 12 lines 40-60].

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at

the time the invention was made to combine the Hamilton-Kessler teaching and Tang

teaching in order to enable ORB on the web server accessing client browser by

converting the stringified object reference and object reference. Doing so would provide

the web server on Hamilton-Kessle system downloads stringified object reference to the

client machine by client request.

Thus, as explain above, the system and method of claims 33 and 34 is obvious in

view of the prior art.

18.   As per claim 35, Hamilton-Kessler-Tang disclose Java-enable web browser

containing a COBRA compliant Java Object Request Broker [Kessler pages 13-21].

19.   As per claims 5,8,36, Hamilton-Kessler-Tang disclose a ORB (i.e.: Java ORB)

handling object references and converts between strings (i.e.: strigified object

references) and object references [Tang col 12 lines 40-60].

20.   As per claim 39, Hamilton-Kessler-Tang disclose server system includes a local

service application and the step of downloading the object reference is performed by a

web server application in server system [Kessler pages 13-21].

(11)   Response to Argument

(A1) As to Group I (claims 1-9,11 and 13-32) Applicant argues the rejection were

improper and Examiner has consistently applied new art against the claims without

providing any disclosure over the cited art.

As to point (A1) the record showed applicant has continuously amended the

claims (i.e.: Amendment B ,paper #8; CPA with Amendment C,paper #12; Amendment

D, paper#17; CPA paper #19). Examiner application of a new was in response to

appellants repeated amendments to the claims.

(A2) As to claim 1, Applicant argues the prior art does not teach the download of

an Object Reference for the Naming Context Object to a zero install client after

installation of the zero install client on a client machine.

As to point (A2) Hamilton-Kessler teach the method and apparatus for allowing

application programs (i.e.: web browser) to invoke object within network server that

have different network protocols (i.e.: allowing document server download ORBs and

network protocols to application programs, thus enabling application programs to invoke

objects within network servers) [Hamilton col 2 line 40-col 3 line25, col 7 lines 3-52, col

9 lines 25-35]. Hamilton discloses a client-server environment wherein the server

including application program such as skeletons, ORB specific code to handle the client

communication. However Hamitlton is not detail obviously. Kessler teach new version

Java ORB which provide the "zero install client". Hamilton-Kessler also discloses (0)

Servant running on server. Java-enabled browser running on client. Browser fetches

HTML page. (1) Browser sees <applet> tag. Fetches class for applet. (2) Applet creates

target for lookup of remote service. Fetch stub class for IDL object reference. (3) Applet

uses ORB naming service to find IDL object reference for remote service. Fetches

classes for Java ORB. (4) ORB uses appropriate protocol module to obtain IDL object

reference. Fetches class for protocol. (5) Applet uses IDL object reference as ordinary

Java object. Stub converts method invocations into invocations through the Java ORB

[Kessler, Zero Instant client, pp 13-18]. Thus, it is obvious the prior art taught the

process how to obtain the IDL object reference for Zero install client.

(B) Applicant argues the prior art does not teach a stringified object reference is

used as the format for the Object Reference for the Naming Context Object.

As to point (B) Examiner notes the prior art taught ORB handles object

references, converts between strings (i.e.: stringified object references) and object

references. More particularly the ORB converts between stringified references to

personal and complete object references to person object...The applications

communicate with the ORB to convert and deconvert object references to stringified

object references [Tang col 12 lines 40-60]. Thus it is obvious that the ORB converts or

formats a stringigfied Object references as a format (i.e.: personal object) for the Object

Reference and use for ORB naming service .

For the above reasons, it is believed that the rejections should be sustained.

Respectfully submitted,

Thong Vu
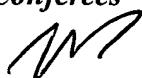*Patent Examiner*
Art Unit 2142

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